THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FILLIBUSTERING IN CONGRESS. MAITORS IN LEGISLATION-THE FRUITS OF SLAVERY.

Per Our Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1861. It is expected that serious factious opposition will be made in Congress to all the measures necessary to put the Government in a condition to meet the duties which will devolve upon it in consequence of the revolutionary proceedings of the Confederate States which have set on foot the Government at Montgomery.

Two bills for this purpose have been introduced into the House, both of which are threatened with fillibustering proceedings. One is the bill of Mr. Bingham of Ohio providing a mode of collecting the revenue at the ports of the seceding States from the decks of national vessels: the other is the bill of Mr. Santon of Ohio empowering the President to call for volunteers. The Representatives of the Secessionists in Congress have already announced their determinaon the floor of the House to prevent the passage of these bills by factious hostility.

Thus while the new Southern Congress is a homogeneous body, going forward on a direct and affirmative line of policy, with skill and energy, raising troops and putting them into the feld to make war upon the United States, our halls of legislation in Washington are occupied by the accomplices of the revolutionists, who boldly conspire to prevent the Government from acting even in self-defense, and, bind ug it hand and foot, are endeavoring to hand it over to the tender mercies of its openies.

This anomalous and perflous condition of things may well challenge the attention of the people. But what is of more immediate consequence is the necessity it imposes upon the legislative branch of the Government to institute some method of extricating itself from such a dilemma. A majority of the body will too surely incur the imputation of pusillanimity, if it hesitates at any step necessary to thwart the treasonable purposes of the traitors to the Government who are not yet purged from its councils.

The Slavery question has been, and is, the pervading vice of our political system. It has created an aristocracy of men and of opinion, that is interwoven with every fiber of the national growth, and with every ramification of administration. To expel this influence from the structure of the Government and nurse its recovery therefrom, is a work of great labor and patience, and will take much time. The nation is, so to speak, sodded down to Slavery. Repub-Loanism is the breaking up plow, whose action consists in cutting up and turning this sod preparatory to future crops of a new and better character. The land has been sown to the grass of Slavery too long. It has, in the language of the field, become moss-grown and bound out. At the first touch of the plow, before, indeed, it has run its first furrow, while the team is yet being harnessed, the old cultivators crowd about, and ery out, with real or feigned terror, that the hand is about to be ruiped.

Such is the condition of things just as Mr. Lincoln approaches the commencement of his labers. In the Senate, in the House, in the Departments, in Conventions, in State Legislatures. all over the South, one universal howl is set up in behalf of this pestiferous influence of Slavery and slaveholding. It is only now that we see how deeply and thoroughly the Government is imbedded in an ooze of Slavery. The slime is everywhere. It stands like a cold sweat over every pore of the political body. Walk where we will, not only in the halls of legislation, but along the subterrasean corridors of the public business, on the decks of our men-of-war, along the ramparts of our fortresses, through the bureaus and among the officials of our civil and military and naval service, we find glaring upon us, in letters of lurid light, from every entrance, from every wall and every ceil ng, and burned into the very psthways, and pavements, and floors beneath our feet, the warning, "Harm not Slavery," "Injure "Condemn not Slavery." not Slavery," where we will, we seem to be meshed in a network of Slavery. It spreads itselfs through our political system as the tree sends its roots in ten thousand intricate ramifications through the earth en which it stands. It ramifies itself in our pub-Los concerns as the nerves of the body ramify throughout the animal system, so that a pin's prick anywhere over the entire surface makes the whole body shrink and cringe with pain. So it with Slavery. Republicanism cannot, no adverse influence can, impinge upon the Government anywhere, that Slavery does not cry out like the devils of old, "Jesus of Nazareth, why persecutest thou me!"

This polypus in the nose, this cancer in the bosom, it is that is causing the agonies of the nation at this hour. Listening to the clamor of the possessed, in Congress and out, in political and trading and commercial circles, in the channels of administration, in the sensation press, everywhere, high and low, the screams and the howlings of Slavery finding voice through one interest and another, almost make us feel and exclaim:

And all the devils are here!"

What rends the country and causes the embarmassments, the fears, and the convulsions through which its interests are passing, is this detestables everywhere-present nuisance. It is its expulsion frem the control of the Government which causes the clamor that is made. And it is no wonder that this expulsion of a vital influence whose roots are interwoven thus intimately and intricately in our political system should cause a dismtegration and dislocation that appears to threat en the very life of the system itself. Here we are in the midst of this experience. We are applying caustic to a diseased limb. We are cut ting out our cancer. And what we hear are the acreams of the victim.

It is a most extraordinary experience for great and powerful nation. But it is ours. It the suddenly repened fruit of long ages of growth. It is the birth of an era long gestating in the womb of the past, whose throes we cannot escape witnessing if we would. It is a revolution, and we must accept it as such, and Preat it as such. It is a great wound upon our stional life. Upon the wisdom of its treatment everything depends. It may be inflamed and gangrened, and spread deeper and wider, till its orruptions shall undermine the very seat and of vitality; or it may be nursed and unded, and finally healed, so as to leave no sating eval consequences behind. Let us all sace, and moderation, and discretion, as

cise of all these qualities before this difficult business is through with. It cannot be finished in an hour, or a day, or a year.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

FORT SUMTER TO BE ATTACKED. From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17, 1861. Nobody here seems to doubt that, either with or without the permission, if not by the positive orders of the State and confe lerate authorities, the siege of Fort Sumter will soon commence. It is the absorbing idea, and seems to reheve somewhat the di-appointment created by the proceedings at Montgomery. The Floating Battery is nearly ready to receive its guns on board; the requisite amount of ammunition has been transported to James, Sullivan, and Morris Islands, and, to all appearances, the Rebels are now closing up their ranks and completing their preparations for the work. As the hour approaches, their confidence in their ability to take the Fort, even with the loss they profess themselves willing to encounter, grows less. It has transpired that while they have been erecting their fortifications and planting their batteries all around Fort Sumter, Major Anderson has not been idle. His garrison, if what we hear be true, have performed Herculean labor, in strengthening the weak side of the Fort, and in bringing its defensive capacities to the highest state of perfection. The Rebels have been counting on effecting an early and easy breach in its walls by their formidable Cummings-Point battery bearing directly on that famous weak side, whose weakness they have counted on quite as much as on their own strength. They are destined to be not a little disappointed. It is known that that weak side has been strengthened by numerous devices and applications which Maj. Anderson's mechanics have been able to invent, so that instead of being the weakest, that side may turn out to be the strongest. If ever the Rebels get into the Fort, they will first have to open the way, by making a hole large enough; for the opening or entrance originally left, has been masoned up, so that but one man can possibly enter at a time. Should a Carolinian be daring enough to present himself at this entrance, he will get no further. Five men can guard it for days. Should breaches be made, the hand grenades are relied on to prove effectual to repulse any storming party that may present themselves. The walls of the Fort are sixty feet in hight; to scale them would seem to be impracticable. If attempted, as was for a time talked of, it must prove a murderous enterprise, though in the and it might probably be done. For seventy men, exposed as they would be to the rifle shots of the assailants, could not be expected to make a perfect defense, though supplied, as the garrison is, with an abundance of grenades, they would unquestionably be able to destroy hundreds, and perhaps, thousands of lives before they would be overcome.

If the Federal Government contemplate starting reënforcements, so as to have them at the mouth of the Charleston harbor, with the view of reaching Fort Sumter while the siege is in progress, I take the liberty to advise those having the matter in charge to hurry up the transports.

The dissatisfaction at the prohibition of the slave-trade by the Montgomery Convention, and the laying on of a tariff, is daily on the increase. It is quite certain that this State will not submit to these two measures, but will rebel from the Confederacy unless some exception is made in her behalf.

FROM MARYLAND.

THE SECESSION CONVENTION. MR. PHELPS'S REPRESENTATION PROJECT-MORE SLAVEHOLDERS GOING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1861. The volunteer Secession Conventionists had quite a time of it yesterday, in ruling out the 'ederalists, but they succeeded, after a pretty severe raking given them by Mr. Smith of Worcester, the brother, I believe, of the intelligent editor of The Spirit of the Press of your city. I regretted to see Mr. Purnell, the Controller of the State, cottoning to the Secession spirit, and talking about terms for preserving the Union, but he is evidently bitten by the Rattlesnake, as indeed the whole Convention is, more or less.

Judge Chambers of Kent, who was voted down some days since, more than three to one, by the people of his own county, was made President of the Convention, and promulgated his defeated notion, that Maryland must have the right to carry Slavery all over the continent south of 36° 30', or she must go with Virginia to-destruction, which is the synonym of disunion. Just let the people get a chance at this dictrine at the ballot-box, and they will make mince meat of it.

To keep down the effervesting spirits of the violent Secessionists, who are campant for disunion, the Convention got up a Resolution and Business Committee, to act as a sort of balance wheel, and nothing is to be allowed to come up for discussion, unless it is passed through their sieve. Whether it is to be a Federal or Secession sieve, time alone will show. Some think it is a stopper upon the hot-bloods.

Mr. Phelps, a young lawyer of our city, a son of Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and a member of our City Council, has created a terrible stir among the old fogies, by a report in favor of amending the New Police law, and so changing the Constitution of the State as to fix representation upon population. You must know that our Legislature is nothing more than the representative of rotten boroughs-one voter, for instance, in Calvert County, being equal to fifty voters in Baltimore! Mr. Phelps's movement is destined to turn our politics inside out.

As things now stand, Baltimore, with a population of 217,000, is at the mercy of the rottenborough counties, and the police system may be made a terrible engine of oppression. Mr. Phelpe is for reducing the number of Commissioners of Police to three, one to be chosen by the Legislature, one the Mayor of the city, and they two to choose a third; but, in order to give Baltimore a real voice in the Legislature, he is for basing representation upon population-a true democratic principle. He has my warmest sympathies for taking this bold step; and I believe he will finally succeed, if he presses the subject upon the public attention.

Two more large slaveholders in Talbot County are about to emigrate with their slaves to Arkansas. The awakening of the non-slaveholders to a true sense of their free-labor interests. and their refusal to continue to be the howers of off as frances. We shall need the full over- wood and drawers of water to the 16,000 slave-

holders in our State, are beginning to show the master race that their scepter is departing from them. In Kent, they can count but 476 out of the whole population, men, women, and children, interested in slaves, and the rest of the community are restive under the thraldom of the Slavery domination. The feeling of resistance to this interest is a growing one, and it is destined gradually to give way to free labor.

By the by, I notice a good deal of talk about buying up and removing our 85,000 slaves. If they were emancipated to-morrow, the general feeling would be adverse to their removal. We have now ever 90,000 free blacks, and we need the labor of treble that number, so that the addition of 85,000 more would not incommode us in

THE REBEL CAT OUT OF THE BAG AT LAST.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF PREE LABOR.

From Our Own Correspondent. BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1861.

Well-the Secession Convention has brought forth its mouse, and a ridiculous one it is. It is -wait and see how the rebel cat hops. In the mean time, ex-Governor Lowe's address lets that veritable cat out of the bag.

The resolutions are quite warlike. They won't see the soil of Maryland desecrated by the passage of Federal troops over it, if the Federal Executive should deem it proper to call upon them to aid in carrying out the laws. They do not threaten, however, as the late Minister to Juarez did, to make the Susquehanna flow with blood instead of water; but they won't see it done, which is supposed to mean-they won't look at it They justify Secession, and yet in their speeches

the Convention deny they are Secessionists. Throughout, the cloven feet of Secession are thrust most offensively into open view. They do not insist on the call of the Legislature, but try to inveigle the Governor into a call for a Sovereign Convention if Virginia should commit suicide by seceding. And it is barely possible the Governor will summons such a Convention, well knowing that it will be against Secession in toto; but, on the other hand, old Cæsar is not to be caught by a bone.

The most wonderful thing in the whole matter s, that this Convention does not recommend to the people to assert their own rights, to judge for themselves, but to tie themselves to the tail of the Virginia kite, thus admitting that we have no grievances to justify our Secession, even if that were a remedy for wrongs! Proh pudor!

But Gov. Lowe's address is the richest part of the doings of this Secession Convention. It admits the existence of the conspiracy to overthrow the Government, unless it could break up the Republican party, and even details the whole plot for effecting the one or the other of these purposes! I now see that the leading men of the Bell and Breckinridge and Douglas parties, who used to talk so despondently at the prospect of Lincoln's success, and predict the fall of the Government or the ruin of the Republican party, were thoroughly aware of the designs of the conspirators. Gov. Lowe reveals the whole scheme. It was thwarted by Maj. Anderson's coup d'état, the patriotic speech of Senator Andrew Johnson, and the avowed determination of Gen. Scott to resign and throw himself at the head of the nation unless the President would abandon the conspirators.

The hostility of the Secessionists everywhere, and their Democratic allies, to the execution of the Federal laws, only goes to show the weakness of their cause. But Maryland will do her whole duty to the Federal Union, whenever President Lincoln shall deem it proper to call upon her loyal citizens to aid him in executing the laws, despite the resolution of yesterday's Secession Convention. One of the leading officers of a military corps which the Secessionists had hoped to corrupt to their infamous purposes, declared a day or two ago that he and his men would cheerfully obey the constituted authorities of the United States, speak when they would. The

increase in this city. The resistance of Reverdy Johnson, in the Willard's Hotel Congress, to extending Slavery over all Mexico, south of 36° 30', has been the death of that iniquitous proposition. Mr. Johnson is at this moment presenting an instructive contrast, by his noble efforts in behalf of Free labor, to the course of Mr. Guthrie in the opposite direction, and of those Republicans who would yield to the dictation of the hectoring

feeling of loyalty to the

The annual Ward elections by the Republicans of five delegates from each Ward to the City Convention, went off very smoothly, on Monday night. Good men and true were chosen, and the meetings were large. The applications for membership of the Ward Associations continue to increase.

A meeting of the General Committee of 100, appointed on Monday night, to prepare for the reception of Mr. Lincoln, was held last evening, 92 members present. His Honor Judge William L. Marshall presided, and various sub-Committees

NO MORE COMPROMISES.

No Negotiation with Traitors.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. FROM THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

PRON A COUNTRYMAN IN LANGASTER CO., PA.

Notes of compromise have been sounded from or county seat; men who assume to be men of influence, and to speak for the community, have said the South

must be appeared. Mr. Nathaniel Burt, a wealthy aristocrat, who spends a few months of every year among us " mudsills" in this county, but who, without his money, could not control six votes in it, and with his money could not command many more, mys " compron the South must have some of our free soil, on " which

to disperse her redundant slave population," &c.

Col. Jas. Myers from our Western border, who an excellent man, but prefers rather to sell iron than perpetuate Liberty, and who believes that our rights will be better secured, and our business interests become more prosperous, under the rule of Slavery and Free Trade, also says compromise: " Let them have 30'." To the Republican our Territories south of 360 party these gentlemen say virtually, "Give up your platform, give up your principle by not? Is it not always done? Has not the Democratic party done so? Have not all parties done it?" When pressed to the wall, the editor of our Daily Express does not hesitate to use almost the identical argument above stated, although for himself condemning such compromises as Crittenden's.

Now, for our country people, let me say, these po

speak our minds. We are not for compromise, but for be Constitution as it is.

I have taken some pains to consult our Germans, who constitute the bulk of our rural population; I have met them at their places of assembling and in private conversation; our farmers, our millers, our preachers; and rest assured they are for the Constitution as it is, and for the enforcement of the laws. Even our nonresistant New-Menonites are averse to backing out. The son of one of their most prominent members remarked to me, only a few days ago, " If you give up now, you will just have all this to go over again." few days ago, in conversation with a German miller. who was complaining to me of the effect of this Secession movement on his business, I asked him what he thought ought to be done. He replied promptly, "I think we ought to give the South what the Constitution gives them, and no more."

I really believe that in our country districts compro mire has almost no advocates outside of our " few-andfar-between" Slave propagandists. Never was a truer word spoken than by Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, when he said, " If you want to know what the people think, keep away from the cities go into the country where they reside."

And now let me say, give us a two months' sampaign with Lincoln for a leader, and the proposition of ur noble Stevens for blockading Southern ports for our platform and watchword, and we can fight this great battle over again in Lancaster County, and give such a majority as was never given before.

And our voice is, "Surrender to Slavery ?-Never!

The everlasting words of CHASE-given as a motte a the last TRIBUNE-Inauguration first, adjustment afterward, express just exactly our sentiment. What is the use of talking of "Compromises," "Concessions," &c. After the people have talked as they did last No vember, none but self-interested or cowardly men will attempt it. That is our opinion kere. We said that "Old Abe" should be President of these United States for four years, if he lives so long, and that is all we ask, and that we will ask.

As respects, the States which have seceded, let them e taken at their word, and for no consideration, except the complete abandonment of Slavery, let them ver be admitted to the Union of Free States. Oh, if e American people had as much faith in and devotion Liberty as these fire-eaters have for Slavery, they would never let so golden an opportunity pass as now presented to rid themselves of this incongruity, and to commence a career of resplendent glory and prosperity. Ten thousand times better for the Free States would this be than the concession of anything to the demands of oppression, and ten thousand times better to the slaveholders themselves in the long run, to ay nothing of the poor, oppressed African. Ten thouand times better too for all concerned than that we should engage even in a bloody way. Far better would be war with all its horrors than any cowardly concessions, which will only have the effect to postpone the final settlement of this question to some future day.
"Let justice be done, though the heavens fail."

It is a moral impossibility to stay the tide of sentinent setting in against the sin of Slavery, and every attempt to strengthen it only brings it nearer to that reat abyse over which it will ultimately be plunged. Let the compromisers yield to the demands of the South. and give them all the territory they claim for the extension of Slavery. What would it avail? The men that would do it to-day would be hurled from their ents to-morrow. The whole North, backed by the whole civilized world, would annihilate any such compronise. Let the thing be once consummated, and thousands that are now indifferent would join the ranks of Republicanism. The more fuss they make at the South, the nearer draws the doom of Slavery. Every hour betters the prospects of the cause. Their stolen forts will not avail them. Their captured arsenals will be useless, and the more compromises they obtain the more speedy and certain their doom.

We need a paper which stands up squarely for the ight, and asks no favors of traitors and rebels. If the cople meant anything by their votes last November they meant to settle this long contest about the Slavery uestion, and to settle it forever on the basis of the Chicago platform. We like your pluck in fronting the foe so fearlessly, and wish you may keep up the North from backing down in this most urgent time of need.

PROM CROTON, LEE COUNTY, IOWA. As compromises are the order of the day, I have one to offer, but not one demanding-as most do-a sacrifice

of Liberty to Slavery. It is this - A Fiftieth-year Jubilee. A descript is contained in full in Lev. xxv. 8-17. I will, however, contend for only a part of the tenth verse, viz: A No. A Southern proclamanational proclamation! tion! No. But only 347,525 slaveholders and hirers of slaves to "proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." And this followed by a ast, authorized, not by James Buchanan, but by God imself, in Istiah lviii, 6: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke."

This compromise and fast, adopted in good faith and arried out in practice, will forever settle the "irrepressible conflict," cause the wheels of our national proserity to roll on without a clog, and bring a Fourth of ly worth celebrating.

This kind of a compromise, and nothing else, can

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS. From the Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette, Feb. 18.

The secession of a part of the Slave States has led some men of the North to quail and become shaky in the knees. There are a few even who are already on their knees praying to South Carolina with uplifted hands and solemn voice to hold on and net go out just yet, for they are ready to submit to such compron shall demand. Others seem to contemplate similar hundliation. Some propose one thing, some another. One would repeal Personal Liberty bills, another would enforce the Fugitive Slava act. another would enforce the Fugitive Slave act, a third would allow Southern slaveholders to travel every-where with their slaves, and still others don't see why slaves should be excluded from the Territories, or at least why the old Missouri line should not be restored, giving to Slavery all South of it. The number of Re-publicans who thus quiver from fore is accessed. giving to Slavery all South of it. The number of Republicans who thus quiver from fear is apparently small; still there is enough of them, and they are of sufficient respectability to render it proper to consider what ought to be done in the premises. If the North is such a grievous sinner as to make it right for her to supplicate the clemency of the great and sovereign Sauthern god, by holding a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer before it, and avowing itself willing to act on the unscriptural and unrighteous rule of binding heavy burdens and holding the oppressed in perpetual oppression, why then let her do so.

From The Warsaw (N. Y.) Experiment, Feb. 15.

heavy burdens and holding the oppressed in perpetual oppression, why then let ber do so.

From The Warsaw (N.Y.) Experiment, Feb. 15.

We hope that the Republican party will stand firmly, and not be basely sold out by its leaders—stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws as they are, and oppose the forther extension of Slavery to the bitter end, and if the minority must rule, or the dissolution of the Union be the alternative, then appeal to arms, and "God help the right!" A dissolution of the Union would be a terrible thing, but not half so terrible as an acquiescence in the theory that property is the only interest which binds this Union together, and that property, a kuman being. Rather than this, let the Constitution be rent into a thousand fragmente—the Union dissolved into its constituent elements, and in the place of a would-be despotism, founded upon the bleeding and crushed remains of liberty and equal rights, let a union of Free States be effected—a government established in which shall be perfected the political creation which our forefathers died to shadow forth, to-wit: "A Church without a B shop, a State without a King, and a Nation without a Slave."

Frem The Delaware (N. Y.) Republican, Feb. 16.

We are asked to give Slavery new guaranties, to lend ourselves to its extension and perpetuation. Against such a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts.

vital principles upon which we won the election. If
the precedent is established that a defeated party may
dictate terms to the victorious one, or break up the
Union, then is our Government worthless.
From The Danville (III) Republican Feb. 12.
"STAND FIRM."—This seems to be the watchword
of the true and brave men all over the great West.
Last week we were in Springfield, and coming in contact with men from all parts of the West, and especially
with our own State officers, and the members of our
State Legislature, we were deeply impressed by the
earnest manner in which almost every person urged the
injunction to stand firm.
From The Cobleakill (N. Y.) Jeffersonian Feb. 14.
Among Republicans, we know of but one in the
county who is in the least disposed to yield a point in

From The Cobleskii (N. Y.) Jenersonian, Pos. 15.

Among Republicans, we know of but one in the county who is in the least disposed to yield a point in Chicago Platform. For him, we can count many Democrats who will sestain us in standing firmly by our platform. Besides, what will it profit the Union, if we now concede all that the Border States demand? Will that preserve the Union? No.

From The Minnesota (Chatfield) Republican, Feb. 13.

Is it anything but a naked, insulting demand by the South that the North shall surrender her rights, surrender her thoughts and opinions, as an exchange for the offered curse that Southern robbers and traitors will continue to live with us in the Union? The notorious thief caught stealing bis neighbor's property might with equal decency say to the owner, "Keep quiet, let us compromise: you submit to the robbery. might with equal decency say to the owner, "Keep quiet, let us compromise; you subnat to the robbery, and just change your mind, and believe it all right, and I will come and reside with you." Most people would say that that was a most impudent thief, and most people see that the Southern traitors have just the impudence of that thief, standing in the same relative position, and urging a similar compromise, like a jug-handle all on one side.

jug-hanole all on one side.

We hail the failare of every attempt at compromise thus far as an escape from national degradation and consequent infamy. We have in our humble capacity opposed all the e-mpromises introduced, from honest convictions of duty, and from a deep and unchangeable love of the Union which our fathers constructed. The South in the plenitude of its insolence has declared that the "day of compromises is past;" let the North reiterate the backnied sentiment, and the "Winter of our national discontent" will give place to a brilliant

From The Putnam County Free Press, Feb. 16.
We think, in view of these things, that there will be more Republicans found in the country at the next election than ever before. The honest portion of the rark and file of this modern Democratic party, which is striving to Africanize our immense possessions be-tween the Missis-ippi and the Rocky Mountains, will tween the Missis-ippi and the Rocky Mountains, will abandon it, enter the Republican party, and battle for Washington's, Jefferson's, and Madison's creed, theory and policy of gnaranteeing our territories to the occupation of the white race, to which they rightfully belong, and by which their resources can only be fully developed. History records the name of no nation in the Old World in which Slavery long existed that it did not ruin; and such will be the full of cruits and such will be the full of cruits. that it did not ruin; and such will be the fate of our own if this relie of a barbarons and benighted age— Slavery—shall continue to spread over our country for the next hundred years.

the next hundred years.

From The Pittsburg Journal Feb. 18.

The Republicae party may be defeated, the cause of Freedom betrayed, but Nature and Nature's God remain the same. The elements of destruction to human Slavery, which have been brought into being and between the contract of the property of t Slavery, which have been brought into being and become more active each year of time, will not be put back or made less powerfal by any human compromise, however made. The Border States know this, and at heart do not want to put back that chariot of progress, which is bearing their burden away, and giving them the promise of a glorious time. Look at Missouri. In ten years she has gained 400,000 whites, and only 10,000 blacks. Do you think she can remain a Slave State? It is literally impossible. Your "conservatives" (as they love to call themselves), and the Congressional Compromisers, all mistake their time, and their own interests, when they endeavor to get up a scheme of compromise, which, by conceding too much, scheme of compronise, which, by conceding too much, makes the conflict perpetual, and can only end in a

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. NINTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

Corgress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. C. Davis of the Methodist Protestant The journal of the preceding day was read and con

firmed. Mr. Stephens-I have received a model flag for the

Confederate States, from Mr. Jacob Plate of Augusta, Ga., which I desire to have referred to the Committee on Flags. I have also a communication in relation to a device for a seal, sent to me by citizens of Richmond County, Ga., which I desire also to have submitted to

County, Ga., which I desire also to have submitted to the same Committee.

All of which was accordingly referred.

Mr. Wright—I have received a communication which I ask leave to lay before Congress.

Erowan, Ga., Feb. II, 1861.

To the Hon. A. R. Wright, Montgomery, Ala.—Dear Nir.; As my more immediate representative in the new Congress, I write to you. The new Government must have the heats of defense. It must, in the shortest time, put up an armory, to cost \$500.000; or it must contract with parties to \$1.00,000 worth of arms, to be made at home in the promptest time. I can furnish the location, the most eligible in the South, or I can take the contract. This will be a great matter for the South.

MARK A. COUPER.

I have, said Mr. Wright, only furnished a portion Mr. Cooper's letter to me. The other part is of a pivate character. I ask leave, Mr. President, to make one or two observations before I make the motion to refer this communication. These works are established they are in successful operation—and, as stated in the communication just read, Etowah Iron Works oc-cupies the most eligible site in the South. They are located on the Etowah River, three miles from the Western and Atlantic Rairond, the great thoroughfare constructed by the State of Georgia, connecting the re-gions of the North and West with those of the South gions of the North and West with those of the South and Gulf. The enterprising gentieman at the head of these works has constructed, at his own private expense, a ralway along the banks of the Etowah, a distance of from three to three and a half miles, to the spot where the works are located. The ore of tho e regions is vaid to be equal to any in the Union. The works are extensive, and with very little preparation are capable of turning out almost any desirable quantity of ordnance. The site is exceedingly climble on account of its locality. There is no point in the South with which it does not immediately communicate. The ordinance. The site is exceedingly englote on account of its locality. There is no point in the South with which it does not immediately communicate. The railroad north terminates a: Chattanooga, from whence there are several lines leading north and west. From Atlanta there is communication to this point, and also to Savannah, to Charleston, and soon will be to Pensacola. I can, Mr. President, conceive of no site that could be more eligible than the one where these works are located. Again, Sir, said Mr. Wright, as to the character of the gentleman at the head of those works—the Hon. Mark A. Cooper—he is known to most of the members of this body, by reputation, if not personally. He is a man of vast energy, enterprise, and intellect. I doubt whether Georgia has his superior in either of these particulars. What he undertakes to do, he will do; what he promises, he will perform. I hope, there ore, this communication will receive from this body that respectful consideration which it deserves. The usual and proper course would be to move its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, but I ask its reference to the Committee on Finance, not on account of any dissatisfaction with the former Committee, for I think them eminently fitted for their position, but because the Chairman of the Committee on Finance as a personal knowledge of those works. position, but because the Chairman of the Committee position, but because the Chairman of the Committee on Finance has a personal knowledge of those works, and a personal acquaintance with the gentleman who makes the application. I presume that the Chairman of the Committee on Finance can find leisure to devote to this subject; and it also comes up very appropriately for his consideration, as it involves a considerable expenditure of money. I move its reference to the Finance Committee, with instructions that they make a pracial proof on the subject.

for his consideration, as it involves a consideration expenditure of money. I move its reference to the Finance Committee, with instructions that they make a special report on the subject.

Mr. Curry—I have two or three memorials in my possession relating to the same subject from gentlemen in Alabama, indicating different localities in the State of Alabama as suitable sites for a foundery, which appar, from geological and mineralogical surveys, to demonstrate more requisites for such an establishment than those mentioned in the letter of the distinguished gentleman of Georgia. I have not those memorials at hand at present, or I would present them now, but I will take occasion to do so at some future time. I rose, however, merely to say that I see no special reason why this matter should not be referred to its appropriate committee—the Committee on Military Affairs. I apprehend no Committee is entrusted with more business than that of which the distinguished gentlemen of Georgia (Mr. Toombs) is chairman. Nor would I be willing that the final location of so important a matter as this should be made until after a scientific survey by some competent officer of the army. I presume that this Congress entertains the same views. I therefore hope that the reference will be made to the Committee on Military Affairs or to a Special Committee—probably the lass would be the best. I am willing for its reference to any Committee, except that on Finance, as that Committee has a large amount of business on hand. At another time I may present memorials on this subject, and at the same time express my opinions as to the that Committee has a large amount of business on hand. At another time I may present memorials on this subject, and at the same time express my opinions as to the necessity of an armory.

Mr. Wright.

ject, and at the same time express my opinions as to the necessity of an armory.

Mr. Wright—I adhere to my proposition, for the reason that this foundary is already needed, and the works of Major Cooper are already in ease. They are capable, with alight additions and alterations, of turning out, in a brief period of time, immense quantities of ordenance. The reason why I desired the reference to the Pinance Committee, of which the distinguished gentleman from Georgie [Mr. Toombs] is Chairman, was his

personal knowledge of the works and the character of the gentleman at the head of them. He (Major Cooper) is a gentleman distinguished not only as a civilian, having served his State upon the floor of Congress, but also in the fi-ld, and the latter qualification is an important consideration in making choice of one to execute this work. I shall be satisfied with the reference to any committee, but prefer that on Finance.

Mr. Corry—I move to amend the motion by referring it to a Special Committee of five.

After other motions, the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Milliary Affairs.

Mr. Conrad effered the following:

Recoled, That the Committee on Milliary Affairs and the Committee on Naval affairs be instructed to include in any plan they may propose or the organization of the army and navy eithe United States as may have tendered a resignation of their commission in cutsquence of their adhesion to any or all the States of the Confederacy.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Crawford presented a communication from the

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Crawford presented a communication from the Postmaster at Columbus, Ga., which, without being read, was referred to the Committee on Postal Affairs.

Mr. Memminger offered the following:

Resteed, That the Committee on Commercial Affairs be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the Navigation laws of the Coafedersted States, and that they have leave to report by bill.

I beg leave, said Mr. Memminger, to say that I would not offer anything affecting any permanent.

would not offer anything affecting any permanent change in our laws until after the inauguration of the President; and I would not now were it not a case of necessity. The Congress has continued in force the laws of the United States in reference to the eurolling and registering of vessels, and consequently no vessel coming from any State outside of this Confederacy has any right to be admitted into Southern harbors without paying the same duties as foreign vessels; and no vessel, naless owned by citizens of this Confederacy, has any authority to engage in our coasting trade. I think the laws had best remain as they are until after the inanguration of the President and the thorough organization of the Government. The resolution is simply one of inquiry, and I hope at the proper time the Committee will report a bill to supersede the present laws. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brooke—In connection, Sir, with the motion made by the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Steplens) on presenting a model flag, I propose to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, Teat the Committee on the Flag and Seal of the Confederacy be it structed to adopt and report a flag, as similar as possible to the flag of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish seally the one from the other, and to adopt the banner, in the arrangement of its stars and stripes, to the number of States in the Confederacy.

I think, said Mr. Brooke, that it is a matter of much importance that this subject be acted on immfediately. paying the same duties as foreign vessels; and no vessel, unless owned by cirizens of this Confederacy, ha

the other, and to adapt the banner, in the arrangement of its start and stripes, to the number of Sizaces in the Confederacy.

It think, said Mr. Brooke, that it is a matter of much importance that this subject be acted on immediately. The time has come when that flag should be waving on the ocean, and I hope it will soon be sent floating over the fortresses of Sumter and Pickens. (Slight applance.) The object of this resolution is to make the new flag to depart as little as possible from the old. In revolutionary times it is desirable to make as little change as possible in those things to which the people have long been accustomed. We should respect even their prejudices. The flag of the United States romains yet the emblem of the former glory, strength and power of our nation. We, Sir, as well as the Northern Confederacy, have an interest in its past history. True, Sir, it is but a sentiment; but the feelings which hallow that emblem are not those merely of custom or habit, but they are the result of aspiration. That flag is an idol of the heart, around which cluster the memories of the past, which time can never efface or cause to grow dim. That flag, Sir, is not only connected with our victories on land and sea, in the last war with Great Britain, but it is also associated with our recollections of success in the Mexican war, where, baptized in Southern blood, it waved in glorious and consecrated triumph turou hout that campaign. Sir, there is no reason why the North should appropriate that flag. It is eminently a Southern flag. It is connected with one of the best of our national airs. That air is of Irish extraction, but the words were written by a Southern man, on board of a Br tish man-of-war, which was employed in bomtarcing a Southern fort. And, Sir, we can and will appreciate the sentiments which an mated him, when "in the dawn's early light," he witnessed that flag which he last saw in "the twilight's last gleam." Sir, let us preserve it as far as we can—let us centime to hallow it in our memory—an

the home of the brave."

Mr. Miles—I trist the resolution of the honorable grathemen from Mississippi (Mr. Brooke) will not be adopted. Should it be, Sir, I would be very much disposed; with the concurrence of my colleagues on the Committee, to ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. We conceived that the whole matter had been referred to us in order that we might deliberate upon it, compare our views, receive suggestions from every quarter, and make then such a report to this bedy as we could agree upon. Then the whole matter would come up before the Congress for it to accept, reject, or mostly as night seem proper. But if, Sir, we are to be instructed to receive a certain flag, I presume that we area Committee functus officio. The whole matter will have been removed from our hands. But I have, Sir, I confess, a further objection. I do not enter into the spi it of the resolution, nor do I senie the tenor of the remarks which were made by the honorable gentleman from Missispipi. I confess, and I may be singular in my views, that the stars and stripes have always appeared to me to be the emblem of a hostile and tyrannical government. From my childhood, whenever I have seen i, I have felt that it was not a friendly flag—as not the ensign of a government to which we could look for justice and protection. I acknowledge the force of association—the noble associations which cluster around the flag of one's country. Whenever a people have severed their political relations there are many the to sunder and many memorials to eruse. Sir, in our Revolution it is to be supposed that many of the

to sunder and many memorials to erase, Sir, in our Revolution it is to be supposed that many of the people abandoned the glorious flag of their fathers with great reluctance and pain! They felt t at the glories of Old England were their glories. They felt that they had a portion in the history of their mother country, from the magna charta of the Revolution—they felt but they had an interest in the victories of Cressy and had a portion in the history of their mother country, from the magna charta of the Revolution—they fel that they had an interest in the victories of Cressy and Agincourt—and it is not to be conceived that they yielded those memories without regret. The gentleman speaks of the victories achieved in Mexico under the flag of the United States. True, Sir, but I feel more price in stating that the Palanetto regiment was there, and bashed its own State flag in the blood of many of its members and officers, and the warm heart of the gallant Colonel of their regiment, the chivalrous Butler, beat its last pulsation there. [Applause,] That flag, that State flag, is dearer to my heart than the flag of the United States, for it was under that flag that the battle of F. rt Moultrie was fought; it was under that flag that the battle of F. rt Moultrie was fought; it was under that flag that the battles of Eutaw, Kings Mountain, and Cowpens were fought; and I have always, Sir, been one of those who thought there was an over-estimate placed on the glories of the flag of the United States. Why, Sir, most of the great battles of the Revolution were not fought under it, but under the separate State flags, before the recognition of the United States by the nations of the world. Mr. President, I did not anticipa e any such discussion as this. I am not prepared for it at present, and I request the honorable gentleman from Mississ ppi to w thdraw his motion, and let the Committee mature a plan for a flag, which they may las before this body.

Mr. Brooke—At the suggestion of a friend, I withdraw the resoluten for it is present.

On motion, Congress then went into secret session.

TENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1361. As you will perceive by a perusal of the proceedings below, there was very little transacted in open Congress to-day of much general interest. At an early hour they went into secret session, and what transpired there it is not my business to tell.

I think you may safely say to your merchants that a wriff bill is rapidly approaching completion by which duties will be collected on all goods imported from the United States and other countries outside of the Con-

federate States. Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered

by the Rev. Mr. Tickenor. The journals of yesterday were read and confirmed Mr. Boyce-Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of

presenting to the Congress, with a view to its refer ence to the appropriate committee, the models for the flag of our Confederacy. One of them has been sent to me by a gentleman of Columbia, S. C.—the beautiful capital of my State-the seat of refinement and intelligence-where the Southern heart beats as ardently an at any spot within our limits. The other is sent to me by a lady, with whom I am well acquainted a neighbor of mine, who resides in the pictaresquetown of Winnsborough, Fairfield District, S. C. town of Winnsborough, Fairfield District, S. C. She is a lady of remarkable intelligence, whose path through life has been illustrated by all these virtues which adorn the female character. I will take the liberty of reading her letter to the Congress. It is full of authentic fire. It is worthy of Rome in her best days, and might well have been read in the Roman Senate on that disastrous day when the victorious banner of the great Carthaginan was vasible from Mount Aventine. And I may add, Sirvesible from Mount Aventine.

the victorious banner of the great Carthagon the victorious banner of the great Carthagon the visible from Mount Aventine. And I may add, Sir. visible from Mount aventine. And I may add, Sir. visible from Mount are impelled by these sobthat as long as our women are impelled by these additions are forged, the lustrous stars of out of which weapons are forged, the lustrous stars of our unyielding Confederacy will near pale their gloour unyielding Confederacy will near the start of the confederacy with its impotent award, or, more damagerous still, see with its impotent award, or, more damagerous still, see with its impotent with the syren song of condition.

Hon. W. W. Bover Ble : Indicated a sand new Republic, designed by Mr. Land, which is new land from four form of the base of which is new land.